

dence that the Administration would be able successfully to combat it.

The refusal of Democrats in Congress to align themselves back of Mr. La Follette made it clear that very little encouragement was to be expected from that quarter. The success of the President in procuring the support of the leaders of the farm bloc in his own party for his plan of relieving depression in the agricultural sections of the country provoked further perturbation among the radicals.

**Wedge Driven by Harding.**

By moving to immediately relieve the agricultural situation the President succeeded in driving a wedge in between the leaders of the farm bloc and the extreme radicals of the La Follette type.

This in itself strengthened the confidence of conservative Republican leaders that on the showdown radical plans would fail. What is to happen in the next Congress is something else again. With the advent of several valuable additions to the small but select radical group in the present Congress the leaders of the conservative and even liberal groups in both parties naturally expect a lot of noise and turmoil. They are already prepared for a radical onslaught on the railroads, the banks and industrial business interests generally.

Many of the leaders of the farm bloc are taking a keen interest in the activities of the American Government as displayed in the moves of the Harding Administration to bring aid and relief in the European financial crisis.

The interest manifested by the representatives of the Powers mainly concerned in the American program of aid clearly indicates their conviction that they expect much more than an empty gesture to come out of it all. While naturally they are keeping in the background, they agree that the leaders that have gone out have resulted in a more optimistic tone on the part of Great Britain, France and Germany.

Although officials of this Government have issued a warning that the extent of the American offer of aid must not be exaggerated into a panacea for every ill that afflicts Europe, it is pointed out that the effect of this country's influence being thrown decisively into the scale for a solution of the pressing reparations problem is half winning the battle.

While it is practically certain that the details of the plan which this country is suggesting will be kept secret until the full views of France, Germany and Great Britain have been ascertained, diplomatic Washington is convinced that when the President meets again in January to consider reparations the groundwork for a rapprochement will have been laid.

**Troublesome Factor.**

The factor in the situation that has caused the spokesmen of the foreign Powers to divide into watertight compartments the obligations falling under reparations and the obligations of foreign nations to America. While this Government takes the position that the scaling down of reparations to a reasonable figure, as high as Germany can pay, is the first requisite to any approach to a solution including a loan, there is apprehension in some quarters that France may counter with the demand that some of American aid will be used to pay the debt with a free hand and make adjustments other than he is obligated to make under the act creating the World War I Commission.

**Alloof From Radical Ventures.**

The only tie that appears to bind sectional groups at present is the determination to hold aloof from radical ventures of Republican inspiration. Although the Democratic leaders are threatening opposition to the Republican program for relief for the farmer, they will finally support it. The basis for this criticism is that they do not provide adequate relief for the farming industry. Their contention loses force in the face of the fact that the Republican members of the farm bloc have expressed satisfaction with the scope of the Administration's solution of the problem.

The chances are that the bill for the relief of agriculture will finally pass the Senate without opposition and prolonged debate. The only serious issue between the President and Congress at the moment relates to the ship subsidy bill, for which little administration and no enthusiasm is expressed by some of Mr. Harding's most loyal supporters.

The President is credited with downplaying the importance of the passage of the shipping bill at the present time. The leaders of the farm bloc are arrayed against it, the Democrats oppose it almost to a man and some of the most conservative members of the President's own party look upon it with disfavor. Enough votes to set it aside and make room for the bill to expand the credit of the farmer are already pledged.

**Fate of Ship Subsidy Bill.**

Consequently the fate of it appears to be a foregone conclusion, although the President is persisting in his demand that it be enacted to save the merchant marine from further demoralization. It is not likely that there will be any further conflict between the President and Congress until after the holidays.

**SUNDAY PAPERS BURNED.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Thousands of copies of Sunday newspapers were destroyed today when fire broke out on a lot of the Empire State Railroad here early today. The car, valued at \$27,000, was badly damaged.

## DEBT CANCELLATION OUT OF RELIEF PLAN

American Move Designed to Avoid Political Complications.

**POLICY NOT CHANGED**

Project Would Be Endangered if France Asked for Cut of Debt.

**TREATY TALK TOO LOOSE**

President Believed to Have Proposed No Such Enterprise in Feelers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Foreign diplomats in Washington are taking a keen interest in the activities of the American Government as displayed in the moves of the Harding Administration to bring aid and relief in the European financial crisis.

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## BAVARIAN FASCISTI SEIZE TRAINS TO ATTEND RALLY

5,000 Overawe Government and Ride to Munich for Wild Demonstration, With 80,000 Others in Streets to Welcome Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Munich is wild tonight with enthusiasm for 5,000 of Adolf Hitler's Fascisti who stormed the Government in an argument as to whether or not the railroads were to carry them from all parts of Bavaria for two huge demonstrations. The 5,000 marchers, received by 80,000 sworn loyalists here, poured into the city all day by special trains requisitioned by the Hitler forces as in war days. Socialist trainmen refused to carry the delegations, whereupon the Fascisti mobilized a force of mechanics and announced that they would run the trains themselves. The railroad employees surrendered, and as a result Munich was made the center for a celebration attended by delegations from far and wide.

By noon the last special train had arrived and the Fascisti marched with military precision in a parade to the four-story Bavarian beer Hofbrauhaus, where Hitler addressed them. Many of the marchers wore their field gray uniforms and each division displayed the first time the flag of the German Fasci—a blood red flag with a mystical black swastika emblem on a white center. The different groups were distinguished by armbands of red, white and black. The leaders addressed the ranks and belittled their orders in old time military style, and the marchers snapped into position as if at review of the Prussian Guards.

Hitler addressed various groups on the different floors of the Hofbrauhaus, his speeches being accompanied by the banging of beer steels on the tables and the singing of old time nationalistic songs.

Hitler announced that he had 5,000 shock troops in his force. He spoke with great feeling of a campaign speaker in his efforts to cover a dozen meetings in a single evening.

The cheering and singing meetings continued far into the night. Hitler was again the center of a campaign speaker in his efforts to cover a dozen meetings in a single evening.

The weekly demonstrations of the German Fascisti have been going on for three weeks now, constantly growing. France's supposed change of attitude was bitterly scoffed at in today's meetings and skepticism of the American loan plan is freely expressed. This demonstration and the forcing of the railroad men to participate in transporting the "shock troops" constitute by far the greatest success scored by the Fascisti in Bavaria.

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## TURK WILL MAINTAIN NATIONAL INTEGRITY

Cannot Allow Exceptional Stipulations for Any Favored Nation.

**FOR MAJORITY RIGHTS**

Ismet Announces That He Will Not Recede on Territorial Integrity Issue.

**STRAITS DECISION TO-DAY**

Protests Pour In From Christian World at Expulsion of Greek Patriarch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 17.—Ismet Pasha, tonight, speaking of Turkey's territorial integrity, again asserted that Turkey first of all demanded absolute integrity where her nationals are in overwhelming majority, and added that on this point Turkey would make no concessions.

"We will assure to all minorities in Turkey all the advantages that other nations have recognized," he said, "but any other exceptional stipulations would constitute an inadmissible attack on our sovereignty, which would destroy equilibrium and reduce the authority of the Turkish Government by the creation of a State within a State. This no Turkish Government can accept."

Ismet also said that Turkey would refuse to sign any treaty that did not recognize the integrity of territory where the Turks were in the majority. "We shall not accept any sacrifice on any principle, no matter under what title or what name it might be proposed," he said, "Turkey has decided to fix definitely by treaties political, judicial and economic relations in conformity with the rules of international law and the principle of reciprocity. They constitute the minimum conditions indispensable to the free development of the nation. There is no other government which recognizes more than ours the real power of the people. This power removes all possibility of secret trafficking in internal and foreign politics."

**Christian World Stirred.**

Many telegrams reaching here indicate that the whole Christian world is rapidly becoming excited over the Turkish demand that the Greek patriarchate be removed immediately from Constantinople. Organizations in England as well as America are joining in the demand that this be resisted. Premier Venizelos says flatly that the Greek delegation will not sign anything affecting the Greek church.

There is much interest in the attitude the Vatican may take as affecting the delegations here from Latin countries. It is understood that Rome does not view with any great displeasure the possible removal of the patriarchate from Constantinople, but that the ancient rival see, which has held out for so many centuries, a union of the Greek and Roman churches might be facilitated. Neither the French nor the Italian delegations have joined the Anglo-American protest.

**Straits Decision To-day.**

An agreement has been reached by the allied and Turkish military and naval experts on the straits question. This question is to come up to-morrow before the full conference. The Turks probably will make general reservations that will defer final acceptance until the other questions are decided. The Russians have been eliminated as an important factor and again clamor that they are being ignored. But little attention is expected to be paid to their protest against the proposed regime now approved by the Turkish experts, the most important feature of which is a clause permitting three war vessels of the Navy Department from the straits for any one nation. This completely changes the Black Sea situation as it existed before the war.

Whether the Russians will consider this as a reason to leave the conference is not certain. Soviet diplomacy, which has striven to erect a Russian block against the Allies in the straits, has been a complete failure.

Although the American statement was a plea for an unrestricted waterway for warships, the United States, since that a Swedish squadron is to report the number and size of ships but not in any way to prevent the sending of American war vessels to the Black Sea ports on peaceful errands, will make no protest.

Radical changes have been made in regulations of the demilitarized zones. Many Turkish contentions have been accepted by the Allies considering that their main principle has been achieved in the opening of the straits to warships and in keeping them unfortified.

**FRENCH PRAISE RESCUE WORK BY U. S. WARSHIP**

Admiral Thanks Navy for Saving 482 in Sea of Marmora.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The work of the officers and crew of the American destroyer Bainbridge in rescuing 482 persons yesterday from the burning French transport Vinh-Long in the Sea of Marmora was commended by Admiral Dumesnil, the French naval commander at Constantinople in a cablegram to-day to the Navy Department from the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, flagship of the American fleet here. Admiral Dumesnil expressed the gratitude of the French navy.

Another message from the Pittsburgh said that about twenty women and children were among the survivors. Casualties were estimated at twelve. The Bainbridge, in charge of Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Edwards, on sighting the fire ran alongside, effected the rescue and took the survivors to Constantinople.

**JAPANESE PRACTICE ENGLISH.**

OSAKA, Japan, Dec. 17.—An oratory contest in English has been inaugurated in Osaka for students of schools throughout Japan under the auspices of the Osaka Municipal and the Kansai Gakuin.

## British Unemployed Attempt to See King

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Associated Press).—After a demonstration of unemployed in Trafalgar Square to-day a deputation was sent to Buckingham Palace in an orderly attempt to present a petition to King George. The King declined to receive the men and referred them to the Home Secretary.

## ORTHODOX PREDICT DISASTERS IN EAST

Revive Prophecies of Evil to Constantinople if Greek Patriarch is Ousted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—Ancient predictions of catastrophes to befall Constantinople when it ceases to be the seat of the ecumenical patriarchate, are being revived throughout the Eastern Christian Orthodox world, as it abandons hope that Angora will rescind the order for the departure of the Greek patriarch and the abolition of his seat here.

One of the most persistent of these prophecies is that the dome of Saint Sophia will fall, and superstitious observers say they have noticed fissures in this edifice, once a great Christian cathedral, now a mosque and the pride of the Moslem world. One of its immense pillars still bears the mark made by the battle ax of the Sultan Mahmud when he stormed the city and rode on horseback into the church and, striking the pillar, took possession in the name of Mohammed.

For centuries there have been such predictions of catastrophes if the Turks drove the patriarchate from Constantinople. Many of the Eastern Christians believe that Meletius IV., the present Patriarch, will rather allow himself to be slain in his palace than desert his post, just as the last of the Byzantine emperors died fighting on the walls of Constantinople, when it was stormed by the Turks.

But the old wooden palace of Phanar, for centuries the Vatican of the East, will soon cease to exist as such, and Constantinople will no longer be the home of Eastern orthodoxy.

The consternation caused among the Christians of the East by the Turkish edict that the Patriarch must go, is widespread. Even after Kemal Pasha had announced that he must no longer rule in Constantinople there was hope that the Christian nations represented at Lausanne might save him, but this hope has now been abandoned with the failure Saturday of United States Ambassador Child to change the Turkish decision.

The Allies' efforts to save the patriarchate has caused an unfavorable impression in Angora, where it is charged that the political activity of the Greek patriarchs in Constantinople has been the cause of all the racial dissensions in Turkey for 500 years.

Thus, Meletius IV., who visited America recently, seems destined to be the last of a long line of ecumenical rulers who trace the origin of their power back to the days of Constantine the Great, and who have regarded themselves as representatives of the old Byzantine emperors.

Around them rally the last remnants of the great families of Byzantium, descendants of the emperors and statesmen of the Eastern Empire. Now, this shadowy relic of a glorious past, is doomed to disappear and all the extravagant hopes entertained by the Christian peoples in the Balkans of re-establishing the capital of the Greek Orthodox world in Constantinople have been extinguished.

Apprehensions of the Christians here are intensified by the announcement that the Turkish Government has determined to expel all Greeks not born in the city. According to Turkish estimates 100,000 Greeks will be forced to leave Constantinople under this arrangement. Other estimates place the number of Greeks to be expelled as high as 200,000. In any case, an exodus is imminent, which will swell the already enormous mass of refugees.

Greek merchants are selling all their goods which they cannot easily move. Pianos are selling for \$20, a Ford car can be bought for \$30. Furniture is almost given away. Rents have decreased 50 per cent, and American, French and Italian citizens who are supposed to be in a position to protect their property are being offered handsome furnished houses for rent by rich Greeks who are departing if they will agree to live in them.

**WOULD FUND BRITAIN'S DIRECT DEBT FIRST**

Lord Aberconway Makes Suggestion to Baldwin Board.

LONDON, Dec. 18 (Monday).—Lord Aberconway, director in a number of railroad, shipping and coal and iron corporations, in a letter to the Times advocates that the commission under Chancellor of the Exchequer Stanley Baldwin, which is going to the United States only attempt to fund England's direct debt, leaving the arrangement of the indirect indebtedness incurred in behalf of the Allies until the whole question of interallied indebtedness is settled. He says that Baldwin's commission to deal with both categories, but contends it is too early to enter into definite contracts concerning such liabilities until Great Britain has discussed with her debtors ways and means of meeting them.

**AMERICAN CAMERA MEN SOLVE THEBES PUZZLE**

Will Install Electric Plant to Photograph Royal Tomb.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Photographers with the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art staff at Thebes will photograph the treasures contained in the chambers of the Egyptian King Tutankhamun before their removal. Lord Carnarvon, head of the British expedition, informed the Times correspondent at Marsa Matruh. The explorer explained that an attempt to photograph the treasures by flashlight had failed, and they were afraid to make another attempt because everything was dry and inflammable. The Americans, who have had much experience in photographing interiors of tombs, proffered their services, which were gladly accepted.

The Americans will install an electric plant and their chief photographer, Burton, will take the pictures.

**WREATH ON BELGIAN GRAVE.**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—A wreath from American wounded soldiers was placed to-day on the tomb of the Belgian Unknown Soldier at Tivoli, Belgium, during ceremonies which were participated in by Belgian and allied veterans.

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GLOVES ONLY AT 116, 514 AND 718 FIFTH AVENUE

SHOES FOR MEN SHOES FOR WOMEN

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